Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 116 of Vol. V.] MONDAY, April 28, 1794. [Whole No. 512.]

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The following Certificate of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domeſtic Debt of the United States ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the ſaid United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and ſigned by Joſeph Nourſe, Regiſter of ſaid Treaſury, to wit:— No. 5476, dated 24th Auguſt 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was tranſmitted from London in the ſhip Peter, Paul Huſſey, maſter, bound for New York, and has been loſt.— The Subſcriber intending to apply to the Treaſury of the United States to have the ſame renewed, deſires all perſons who are intereſted in the ſaid certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

An Eſſay on Slavery,

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

Excellent CLARET,

In hogſheads and in caſes of 50 bottles each.

ALSO,

A few caſes Champaigne Wine;

MADEIRA,

In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,

FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front ſtreet.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

PIRACY!

☞ THE ſchooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Iſland of Bona Viſta, was on the 18th of October laſt, while lying at anchor in the road of that Iſland, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other perſon, name unknown.—This veſſel was ſold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Viſta in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Mathews, ſtate of Virginia, and was regiſtered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was painted on her ſtern—Her dimenſions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inch beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the veſſel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the veſſel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the ſale of her, and the other perſons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the veſſel conſiſted of the following articles.—2 caſes containing 74 pieces Linen; caſe Wine-Glaſſes; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do inferior, 2 mays of Salt; ſhe had ſeven ſmall arms and ſome piſtols.

If any perſon can give any information of this veſſel, or any part of the property, ſo that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to juſtice, they are requeſted to inform Meſſrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boſton.

March 17. d1w.

ESSENCE

For the Tooth-Ache,

Prepared and ſold by Dr. LEE, Golden-Square, London.

THE public is offered one of the moſt efficacious and ſafe medicines, that ever appeared, for that moſt excruciating pain, the Tooth-Ache—the numerous inſtances of its happy effects, in relieving the afflicted, have now brought it into univerſal eſtimation; it not only relieves the tooth-ache, but is of the utmoſt ſervice in curing the SCURVY in the GUMS, in preventing the diſagreeable ſmell that is produced from unſound teeth, & will occaſion a ſweet breath; it likewiſe prevents the teeth from decaying, and will be found a general preſerver of the TEETH and GUMS

Sold in Philadelphia only at
Poyntell's Stationary Store,
No. 21, Second ſtreet.

April 24. tuth&s 3w

For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to

THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794 dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Maſter.

A ſtaunch good veſſel, will ſail in a few days. For freight or paſſage, apply to the maſter on board at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Maſter.

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to

WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituated on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&stf

The Profits ariſing from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Juſt publiſhed, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and ſold by J. Cruikſhank, W. Young T. Dobſon, and the other Bookſellers,

MINUTES

OF THE

Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the Diſtrict of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the ſufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent, in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

A liſt of perſons admitted into the Hoſpital at Buſh-hill, ſhewing the times of their admiſſion, death and diſcharge.

Number of Houſes, Deaths, &c. in the reſpective ſtreets, alleys, and courts in the City of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark.

A liſt of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and Diſtrict of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A ſummary of donations in caſh and proviſions, received from ſundry perſons and places, for the uſe of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

—NO. 21—
Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, Philadelphia.

POYNTELL'S

AMERICAN MANUFACTORY OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

WHERE he keeps up a conſtant ſtock of ten thouſand pieces for ſale, comprifing every variety of colours, in grounds and figures, of the moſt modern and taſty patterns, for every part of a houſe. The perfection attained in this manufactory, in peculiar neatneſs of workmanſhip, durability of colours, variety in deſigns, and good quality of the paper, will be found to exceed any European papers at the ſame moderate prices.

An elegant variety of rich fancy feſtoon & narrow borders, and of ſtucco and other coloured pannel papers.

Plain grounds made to any colour or ſhade.

Wholeſale orders for any quantity, from the country or for exportation, executed on a ſhort notice, on advantageous terms, on uſual credit.

In addition to the above aſſortment, he has a beautiful variety of

French paper hangings

of very ſuperior quality, (Paris manufactory) with a variety of Rich Borders.

April 25 tuth&s2w

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DOBSON,
No. 41, ſouth Second ſtreet,

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in America to a friend in England, on the Subject of Emigration—price 1 8th of a dollar.

Eccleſiaſtical Eſtabliſhments detrimental to a State.

Price 1 8 of a Dollar.

April 2. m &ſ3w

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,

4th Month, 5th 1794.

The Contributors are deſired to attend the ELECTION, to be held at the HOSPITAL on the 5th day of the 5th Month next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; to chooſe twelve MANAGERS and a TREASURER, for the enſuing year:

By order of a board of Managers.

Samuel Coates, clerk.

CONGRESS.

Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Thurſday, April 24.

In committee of the whole houſe on the bill to ſuſpend the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize; after ſome diſcuſſion, Mr. Parker the Chairman reported, that the committee had had the bill under conſideration, and made an amendment thereto, which was twice read, and agreed to by the houſe.

The bill was then further amended, and on the queſtion, that the ſaid bill, together with the amendments, be engroſſed and read a third time.

It was reſolved in the affirmative—Yeas 57—Nays 34.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are

Meſſrs. Armſtrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Beatty, Blount, Cadwalader, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claiborne, Clark, Coles, Dearborn, Dent, Findley, Giles, Gilleſpie, Gilman, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hancock, Harriſon, Hartley, Heath, Hunter, Irvine, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Murray, Neville, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Pickens, Preſton, Ruthertord, Scott, Sherburne, Smilie, Iſrael Smith, Samuel Smith, Sprigg, Treadwell, Venable, Walker, Williams, Winn, and Wiuſton.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Ames, Shearjaſhub Bourne, Benjamin Bourne, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dexter, Forreſt, Foſter, Gilbert, Glean, Gordon, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Kittera, Latimer, Learned, Lee, Malbone, Sedgwick, J. Smith, W. Smith, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Allen, P. Wadſworth, J. Wadſworth, Ward, Watts, and Wingate.

[BY REQUEST.]
From the General Advertiſer.

Mr. BACHE,

I take the liberty of requeſting you to publiſh the following reply to a cruel and calumniating charge againſt me, which appeared in Mr. Oſwalds paper of the 23d inſtant, and which may be equally applicable to the authors of two ſimilar pieces, which have been publiſhed in your gazette. I will not deſcend to anſwer in detail, the illiberal inſinuations contained in them, not doubting that the extract given, will fully refute the falſe and ungenerous charge. J. A.

Mr. OSWALD,

The unfounded and illiberal attack made upon me in your paper of the 23d inſtant by an anonymous correſpondent, who ſigns himſelf "one of the laity," obliges me from a regard to truth, as well as from a ſincere deſire to preſerve the character of an inoffenſive citizen, to contradict his aſſertions with reſpect to my ſermon preached on Eaſter day. This I cannot more effectually do, than by tranſcribing that part of it which he alludes to, and which he call "an unprovoked attack upon a great and magnanimous people, not warrantable on the ſcore of policy, or even of common civility."

I aſſure you *upon my honor*, that the following extract contains the *whole* of the *only* part of the ſermon, which it can poſſibly be ſuppoſed the layman refers to, and is *verbatim* as I delivered it from the pulpit. The occaſion naturally led me to inſiſt upon the great chriſtian doctrines of the reſurrection and a future ſtate of exiſtence, which having endeavored to elucidate, I enforced with this recommendation:

"Let then the expectation of this *eternal life*, excite our daily preparations for it. Let the employments of our *future ſtate* be the principal ſubject of our contemplation in the *preſent*: and whether proſperity or adverſity be our lot in life, *let us run with patience the race which is ſet before us; looking unto Jeſus, the author and finiſher of our faith* who hath delivered us from the dread of *annihilation*, and given us the aſſurance of an everlaſting exiſtence.

"Let us put on the whole armour of God, and reſolutely ſtand as chriſtian ſoldiers, in the breach which the inſolence of Deiſm, and the inſidious deluſions of a falſe philoſophy, have lately made in the walls of the ſanctuary; let us vigilantly guard againſt the introduction of that ſhocking tenet, which is now, alas! the faſhionable though fatal doctrine in a nation, who once gloried in the name of chriſtians, But who having extinguiſhed the light of the bleſſed goſpel, in mercy given to conduct them to ever laſting bliſs, now grope in the dark, and madly conceive that the actions of the preſent life, ſhall at its cloſe, be forgotten in an everlaſting ſleep.

"To be no more—ſad cure! For who would loſe
——— This intellectual Being,
Thoſe thoughts which wander thro' eternity,
To periſh rather, ſwallowed up and loſt
In the wide womb of uncreated night,
Devoid of ſenſe and motion?—
Milton's P. L. B. 2. L. 146.

Dreadful deluſion! which that we may avoid, let us eagerly avail ourſelves of all thoſe means of grace, which the benevolence of Providence hath granted us, to ſtrengthen and confirm our faith, and thereby to conduct us into the kingdom of Heaven."

How far the charge againſt me is founded on the above extract, I leave the candid to determine.

"This ſon of the caſſock, ſays the author, told us, that the French had renounced their allegiance to the Supreme Ruler of the Univerſe—that Satan had erected his ſtandard in that country—and that the whole nation had enliſted under his banner."

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To practice meakneſs, forbearance ad charity, ſays the Layman, is the duty of all mankind, and particularly belongs to thoſe perſons, who call themſelves the ſervants of God, and the ſucceſſors of the Apoſtles."

This is certainly true, and it is alſo true, that it is the duty of a Chriſtian Miniſter, to warn the people whom he addreſſes, againſt the introduction of all ſuch principles, as would inevitably ſubvert not only their temporal, but ETERNAL happineſs.

JAMES ABERCROMBIE.

I have ſigned my name to the above, becauſe the attack was ſo pointed, that the reader could not miſtake its application.

Congreſs of the United States.

IN SENATE,
Wedneſday, April 9.

The hon. John Henry from the ſtate of Maryland attended.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives have paſſed the following bills, to which ſeverally, they deſire the concurrence of the Senate—a bill, entitled, "an act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life," A bill, entitled, "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others" —a bill, entitled, "an act to authoriſe Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant iſſued to him for ſervices in the late American army," and a bill, entitled, "an act for erecting a light-houſe on the iſland of Seguin, in the diſtrict of Maine"—

"The Preſident of the United States hath notified the Houſe of Repreſentatives, that he did on the 5th inſtant, approve and ſign, "an act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river, and other places."—And he withdrew.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to authoriſe Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant iſſued to him for ſervices in the late American army," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond reading.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for erecting a light-houſe on the iſland of Seguin, in the diſtrict of Maine," was read the firſt time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the ſecond readed.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Thurſday, April 10.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions."—And he withdrew.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions," and that it was duly enrolled.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. Preſident—The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives having ſigned an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the ſenate for the ſignature of the Vice-Preſident."—And he withdrew.

The Vice-Preſident ſigned the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act limiting the time for preſenting claims for deſtroyed certificates of certain deſcriptions," and it was delivered to the committee to be laid before the Preſident of the United States for his approbation.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act allowing Lieutenant Colonel Touſard an equivalent for his penſion for life," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Bradley, and Mr. Ellſworth, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act for erecting a light houſe on the iſland of Seguin, in the diſtrict of Maine," was read the ſecond time.

On motion to add the following clauſe as an amendment to the bill to wit:

"And alſo to provide by contract for building a light-houſe on the iſland of Cumberland at the entrance of the river St. Mary's in the ſtate of Georgia"—

Ordered, That the bill together with the amendment propoſed thereto, be referred to Mr. Cabot, Mr. Jackſon and Mr. Rutherfurd, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to authoriſe Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant iſſued to him for ſervices in the late American army," was read the ſecond time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Monroe, to conſider and report thereon to the Senate.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Friday, April 11.

The Senate aſſembled, and the ſeveral committees not having perfected their reports—

On motion,

The Senate adjourned until Monday next at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Monday, April 14.

The Vice-Preſident laid before the Senate a letter from the Secretary for the department of Treaſury with a general ſtatement of exports from the United States for one year, ending on the 30th day of September 1793; which were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

The bill, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence, entitled "an act for the relief of Leffert Lefferts and others," was read the third time.

Reſolved, That this bill paſs—

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Tueſday, April 15, 1794.

Mr. Mitchell from the committee to whom was referred the bill, entitled, "An act to authorize Ephraim Kimberly to locate the land warrant iſſued to him for ſervices in the late American army," reported that it paſs without amendment, and the report being adopted.

Ordered, That this bill paſs to the third reading.

The following written meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States by Mr. Dandridge his Secretary.

United States, April 15, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I lay before you a letter from the Miniſter plenipotentiary of his Britannic Majeſty to the Secretary of ſtate; a letter from the Secretary of the territory ſouth of the river Ohio, encloſing an ordinance and proclamation of the Governor thereof; the tranſlation of ſo much of a petition of the inhabitants of Poſt Vincennes, addreſſed to the Preſident, as relates to Congreſs; and certain diſpatches lately received from our Commiſſioners at Madrid —Theſe diſpatches from Madrid being a part of a buſineſs, which has been hitherto deemed confident, they are forwarded under that view.

G. WASHINGTON.

The meſſage and papers therein referred to were read.

Ordered, That they lie for conſideration.

After the conſideration of the executive buſineſs,

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Foreign Intelligence.

BRITISH QUARTERS IN FLANDERS.

Wevilgaam, Jannary 20.

WE took this poſition a few days ſince, in conſequence of ſome movements made by the enemy, to attack Menin and Contrary.—This village is ſituated between thoſe towns nearly an equal diſtance from each; and we can inſtantly aſſiſt either in caſe of an attack, an event we hourly look for. Four regiments of cavalry from Ghent are ſtationed here, with ſome infantry of the 14th; the 34th and 53d are to take this duty next Month.

Notwitſtnnding the proximity of this place with the French Frontiers and that the inhabitants have been twice plundered the peaſantry are engaged with as much zeal in their agricultural avocations as the huſbandmen in England who ſow with the conviction of reaping alſo. The village is charmingly ſituated, and the adjacent country richly cultivated.

A few days ago, an Auſtrian piquet of 20 men, with two or three Britiſh light dragoons, which had advanced too far into French Flanders, without leaving centinels behind them, were ſurrounded by a party of the Carmagnols; a ſmart action enſued, but terminated in favour of the enemy; ſome were killed, and the ſurvivors were made priſoners.

WORMS, February 8.

The French are again advancing in great force, and already in poſſeſſion of Oggerſheim; a great number of fugitives are therefore again daily paſſing the Rhine to eſcape from the rage of thoſe republicans.

TREVES, February 6.

A perſon who arrived here from Luxemburg this day informs us that the inhabitants have received orders to proviſion themſelves for three months, and that all ſtrangers had been ordered to quit the city in 24 hours.

Fifteen thouſand French threaten Merzig, and another column of 40,000 men is on its march from Thionville againſt Luxembourg.

FRANKENTHAL, Feb. 10.

The hoſtages whom the French carried from hence to Landau, returned hither the day before yeſterday to the great ſatisfaction of our citizens. The cordon formed by the German troops on the left bank of the Rhine extends at preſent from Mentz to Mundenheim where 400 Auſtrians took poſt yeſterday. It is ſaid that the French at preſent intend to entrench themſelves along Spirebach, from Spires to Newſtadt, and that they have a deſign to unite the grand Bailliwick of Germerſheim to the French Republic.

LONDON, March 1.

HAUT TON.

On Saturday morning, in conſequence of the neceſſary official documents from the Right Reverend Father in God, the Biſhop of London, to the Dean of the Arches, a ſuit was inſtituted in Doctors Commons, at the inſtance of the King.

This ſuit is to ſet aſide a marriage which has for ſome months occupied much of the female converſation in the upper circles. It is that of Prince Auguſtus Frederick with a Lady Elizabeth M——y, which about ten months ago, took place in Italy. It is alſo rumoured, that this curious affair will be followed by another equally novel, in which a young gentleman nearly allied to his Royal Highneſs is implicated.

The proceedings are founded on the act which was paſſed ſubſequent to the marriage of the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, for the purpoſe of preventing in future the Blood Royal from being prophaned by mingling with that of the Swiniſh Multitude.

Lady E. M——y came from Leghorn, we hear, in one of the laſt veſſels from thence. On the arrival of the ſhip on the coaſt of England, ſhe wrote to Lord Grenville, ſtating her marriage, and requeſting to be exempt from the uſual form of quarantine, being far advanced in her pregnancy. Her requeſt being inſtantly complied with, her Ladyſhip haſtened to town, and was a ſecond time conducted to the Altar, where the ſacred ceremony was a ſecond time performed.

The Duke of Montroſe bantering Mr. Pitt, on his intended tax on carriages and horſes, at Lord Chancellor's late feaſt, obſerved, "Do what you will, Pitt, his Majeſty and myſelf will drive more carriages and horſes free of expence, than any other two perſons in England,"—"Aye," replied the Heaven-born Miniſter, (looking at the Duke of Portland and Mr. Powis) "that you might do, but I will take care to drive more *aſſes!*"

PHILADELPHIA,

APRIL 28.

A correſpondent ſays, the letter from the American Captains at Bourdeaux, to their deputies at Paris, exhibits an affecting recital of the diſtreſſes of a large number of American Citizens—he queries whether the humanity and juſtice of this country are not pledged to make immediate proviſion to enable thoſe unfortunate men to return to their own country, ſhould the embargo, which has plunged them into their preſent deſtitute ſituation be taken off?

Are the Clergy to be browbeaten and calumniated for pointing out the dangerous tendency of Atheiſm in a foreign country? Is it not their duty to guard againſt the corruption of morals and the proſtration of all religious principles, by exhorting their congregations to preſevere in the ways of truth and virtue? The Clergy may err, it is admitted.—It may be that what France is doing, is to encourage religious faith, and the practice of virtue—But they muſt preach as they believe, unleſs like the Paragraphiſt in the General Advertiſer, they make the truth a matter of indifference as many examples, and one recent one, have ſhewn.—Go on, Gentlemen of the Clergy, you have the reſpect of a Public, not yet as deeply corrupted as your Calumniators.

On Saturday morning expired, from the wounds received by a light waggon's running over it on Thurſday laſt, a child of Mr. Brown in ſouth Fourth ſtreet, about three years old.

As the Tragedy of Hamlet is to be repeated, *an Obſerver* would ſuggeſt the correction of ſeveral ſmall overſights; errors which appear trifling at firſt, are often of great conſequence. Was not the character of Polonius particularly defective? Mr. Morris is in general an excellent performer, yet here he certainly over acted his part: Polonius altho' a very conceited, pragmatical, opinionated old man, ſhould never excite the laughter which was occaſioned, more particularly when he is killed.

In the firſt act, the centinels were not perfect in their parts—The cock did not crow, on the diſappearing of the Ghoſt; the Ghoſt did not ſpeak in time, on the propoſal of the oath—The elegant ſoliloquy of the King was omitted, and the larger part of the Player King's ſpeech—Offick's dreſs was too finical, and his part over acted. Mr. Fennel did not perhaps expreſs ſufficient ſurprize, on learning Ophelia's death, and the bowls of wine and the rapiers would have been more properly arranged on a table. Theſe things if corrected, will render the exhibition much more pleaſing: But when we ſet them aſide, and conſider the performance of Mr. Fennel and Mrs. Marſhall, we muſt pronounce it ſuperior to any thing yet exhibited.

Mrs. Marſhall had exhibited before, ſo well, that all further improvement was ſuppoſed to be precluded, but her appearance in Ophelia beggars all praiſe.

A Correſpondent Says,

Whether it is incumbent on the officers of the police of this city, to take ſome effectual meaſures to guard the lives and limbs of the citizens, old and young, from the dangers and accidents to which they are expoſed, and from which they very frequently ſuffer, thro' the careleſſneſs of draymen, carmen, waggoners, coachmen and others, who drive carriages thro' our ſtreets in *an unlawful manner*, the ſad experience of many leaves no room to doubt. Two or three very melancholy inſtances have occured in the courſe of the laſt week, of children being run over, and ſhockingly bruiſed—ſome have been ſo badly injured, that their lives are almoſt deſpaired of. A perſon can ſcarcely walk the ſtreets without witneſſing the moſt wanton deportment on the part of ſervants and others, who gallop thro' the ſtreets and turn corners with ſuch rapidity as to hazard the lives of foot paſſengers, who cannot be apprized of their danger, till miſchief overtakes them; ſurely theſe things ought not to be.

At a ſtated meeting of the American Philoſophical Society, held on Friday laſt, the following gentlemen were duly elected Members of that Society, viz.

Thomas Mann Randolph, of Marticello in Virginia.

James Anderſon, L. L. D. of Cotfield, Scotland.

The Earl of Buchan, P. S. S. A. of Scotland.

Dr. James Greenway, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia.

Edward Stevens, M. D. F. R. S. of Edinburgh, &c. of St. Croix.

John Nancarrow, of Philadelphia.

Eberhard Auguſtus William Zimmerman, Profeſſor of Mathematics, Natural Philoſo-

phy, and Natural History, in the Caroline College of Brunſwick.

Extract from the Minutes,
R. PATTERSON, Secretary.

April 21.

Capt. Erwin, of the brig Hope, in 23 days from Grenada, informs that he left there about 12 ſail of American veſſels.

He further informs that they have given up every idea of committing any further depredations on the American commerce, and it was generally believed that reſtitution would be made

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The Courier Francois of this morning contains an account ſaid to be conveyed by a letter, dated, under ſail, in ſight of Cape Henry, 17th inſt. That an American veſſel from Gibraltar, brings a report and affirmation, that the Spaniards have demanded a ſuſpenſion of arms—that they have declared in favor of France againſt England, and have already made preparations to beſiege Gibraltar.

Accounts, printed and verbal, received by the ſhip William Penn are, That in France immenſe exertions were making to proſecute the war againſt the combined powers—that innumerable multitudes were marching from all quarters to reinforce their armies on the frontiers—that Valenciennes was beſieged by the French, and that it had been ſummoned to ſurrender, in peremptory terms—that general tranquility prevailed in France, except in La Vendee, where the inſurgents were again in motion—that the agriculture of the country was in a flouriſhing ſtate—that in England, and on the Continent the greateſt preparations were made to proſecute the war againſt France—that the duke of York had ſailed from England, and had arrived at Courtray, where he had fixed his Head-Quarters—that the enſuing campaign was expected to be the moſt vigorous on all ſides ſince the commencement of the war.

The Britiſh miniſterial inſtructions of the 6th November were univerſally reprobated in Great Britain—Accounts of the depredations on the American commerce had reached England, and excited the greateſt alarm among the Merchants.

It was very generally ſaid, that compenſation would be made by the Britiſh government for the loſſes the United States had ſo unjuſtly ſuſtained by the plunder of the Britiſh cruiſers. Among other reports it is ſaid, that the King of England has relapſed into a ſtate of inſanity—what gave riſe to this conjecture is, his being frequently carried to the Theatre of late.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 26.

The following is tranſlated from a French paper of the 17th February, for the New-York Daily Gazette.

Proclamation of the Citizen Pichegru, General, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, to his Fellow-Soldiers.

COMRADES!

IN accepting the command of the Army I rely leſs on my own talents than on your courage and the ſpirit of Liberty which preſides over our arms. We have purged the ſun of republicaniſm of thoſe ſpots with which its ſurface was polluted by the united bands of titled villains.—Our brave republicans have ſeen their enemies fly before them, and there remains but a ſmall portion of our territory tainted by their machinations, but by the exertion of our united efforts we muſt ſoon accompliſh their total ruin. We fight for freedom, and I flatter myſelf we will not fight in vain. Yet a mutual confidence is neceſſary to inſure our ſucceſs—a voluntary union of talents and inclination. Every man muſt redouble his efforts to augment our means. You, brave veterans who have been ſignalized in battle, give to our young ſoldiers all neceſſary inſtruction, that they may ſoon follow you to the field of glory! Let the recital of your actions inſtill in their minds to an eager deſire to imitate your conduct. Aſſume no ſuperiority but that to which dangers have entitled you, and which dangers they are willing to divide.

And you, young citizens, who are called upon to defend your country, ſhow yourſelves zealous of laudable inſtruction, that you may be enabled to fulfil your glorious taſk. Be all friends of order and neceſſary ſubordination, without which 'tis impoſſible to ſucceed. What talents I poſſeſs ſhall be devoted to your ſervice; but I am a frank Republican, if you do not proceed well I will tell you ſo, and recall you to order. If I ſhould happen to deviate from the line I earneſtly invite you to copy my example. I ſhall always regard your councils as teſtimonies of friendſhip, and you will diſcover the purity of my intentions by my conſtant aſſiduity. Let us all purſue the ſame path and we muſt ſucceed.—*Vive la Republique.*

PICHEGRU.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

GHENT, February 18.

There are various reports relative to our plan of operations, but that which carries with it moſt probability is, that the Britiſh, Dutch, and Hanoverians, with 12 or 14,000 Auſtrians, under the command of the Duke of York, will guard the frontiers of Weſt Flanders; while the Imperial army, under Prince Cobourg, will recommence its operations againſt Boucham, where it is underſtood the principal army of the enemy is poſted.

PARIS, February 16.

The Revolutionary Tribunal has condemned to tranſportation for life, ſeven Nuns, for having concealed in their houſes ſome non-juring Prieſts, and refuſed themſelves to take the oath to liberty.

LONDON, February 24.

The French have entirely evacuated the Duchy of Deux Ponts, and have deſiſted from erecting batteries at Pirmaſens; they at every point indicate a diſpoſition to retreat.

By the Corunna mails, two of which have arrived together, intelligence is ſaid to have been brought, that directly contradicts a late ſtatement publiſhed in France, of a victory having been obtained by the Conventional troops on the ſide of the Pyrennees; we do not, however, learn, that Perpignan is taken by the Spaniards, as lately reported in the Italian prints.

A great number of very promiſing young officers, have lately ſold out of the army—This beſpeaks an approaching campaign of danger!

In the courſe of the preſent war, from February 1, 1793, till February 1, 1794, a writer, who we believe is accurate, ſtates the captures from the French by the Britiſh, according to Lloyd's books, to be 253; of which ſeventy-five were privateers, four frigates, and three ſloops. To theſe muſt be added fifty-two more taken under pretended neutral colours, having French property on board; and forty-five ſuperior ſhips of war taken or deſtroyed at Toulon, total 329, of which one hundred and twenty-ſeven were ſhips of war; and 202 trading veſſels. On the other ſide, the captures by the French from the Britiſh have amounted to 532.—Of theſe, ten were privateers, and two frigates; ſo that the balance of ſhips of war, amounts to the vaſt number of 115 in favor of Great Britain. That the balance of merchant ſhips taken ſhould be againſt us to the number of 118, ought not to ſurprize us, when we conſider the great and univerſal extent of the commerce of Great Britain, compared with that of France, according to which proportion only can a fair eſtimate be made.

A letter from Leghorn, dated January 30, ſays, 'On the 15th inſt. a deſperate action took place off the height of Porto Vecchio, between three Sardinian veſſels and two Barbary zebecks. The Sardinians grappled and took one of 18 guns and 100 men, and alſo grappled and boarded the other of 12 guns and 96 men; but ſome of the crew, rather than yield, ſet fire to her, and ſhe blew up, but happily not before the Sardinian veſſels had diſengaged themſelves, and picked up the people who had been blown up, among whom were ſome Sardinians. The crews of the Sardinian veſſels were ſo enraged, that they diſpatched all the Turks and Algerines whom they had taken, conſiſting of 92. The loſs of the Sardinians was ſeven men killed, 75 wounded.'

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, Feb. 27.

Admiral Macbride and his ſquadron are ſtill in Torbay.

Laſt night arrived in Cawſand-bay, his Majeſty's ſhip Adamant of 50 guns, Capt. Bentinck, who has been cruiſing theſe ſix weeks in the Bay, but has not taken any thing.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

It is a long time ſince there has been any Norfolk news, the fine fancies that have amuſed the public for ſeveral months ſeem to have grown dull of late. The roads are very good, and ſurely a man might be ſent on to tell the gaping world, that there is news, which will follow him in a few days, which indeed is on the way, but he out travell'd it.—It is no leſs ſtrange than true that the meſſenger flies further than the news, generally the intelligence has been ſo pat, ſo nicely timed, that it could not have done better if it had been beſpoke and made for a cuſtomer: and yet it is ten to one, that it is news made for ſale.—Fort Bourbon might be recovered back again, with a daſh of the pen, a fleet might be taken with an hundred millions of hard dollars; there lies the Dedalus, a paragraph would make prize of her, ten victories on the Rhine, would not coſt ten lines. The town could be cannonaded by a Britiſh ſhip, without any noiſe. I ſtarve in ſhort for news. I hunger and thirſt for meat and drink, to recruit my patriotic rage.

Congreſs already lowers its tone, ſo that without ſome new ſtimulus it will return into a curſed cold reaſonable temper that already makes me loſe my own. Let Norfolk provide the treat. One Printer in this City will ſerve it up.

CHAMELEON.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

Six Dollars for about *three hours* attendance per day, is good wages, even in Philadelphia; and the worſt of it is, that high ſalaries ſometimes protract buſineſs.

Query, whether a certain *great body* that ſhall be nameleſs, is not going to follow the example of *a foreign connection:* that is, to make war, and wait to ſee that it is properly conducted. It is expected however, that in that caſe *the patriots* would find themſelves.

Things at a diſtance are often appreciated to their full value, and *imported* faſhions are *bewitching.*

A FARMER.

For the Gazette of the United States.

Addreſſed to MISS W****** of the NEW-THEATRE.

Let other Bards attune their lays
And ſing whom they eſteem,
A W———claims my Muſe's praiſe,
A W———is my theme.
Aſſiſt ye Nine, whilſt I diſcloſe
The beauties of her face,
Where blends the Lily with the Roſe
To heighten every grace.
Her coral lips her azure eye,
Ten thouſand charms impart,
And while they draw from each a ſigh,
They ſteal from each a heart,
But let the Nymph whoſe beauties may
Unnumber'd praiſes gain,
Remember when it fades away,
Her virtues will remain.

A meſſage from the Senate by Mr. Otis their Secretary, was this day received by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, which informed the Houſe that the Senate had had under conſideration the bill entitled an Act to ſuſpend the importation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize, and have reſolved that the ſaid bill do not paſs.

Since writing the above we have been favored with the following:

The Senate have this day negatived the bill ſuſpending commercial intercourſe with Great Britain, which paſſed the Houſe of Repreſentatives laſt week.

On the queſtion to agree to the firſt paragraph, which contains the Prohibition, the yeas and nays were—

Yeas—Meſſrs. Brown, Burr, Butler, Edwards, Gunn, Hawkins, Langdon, Martin, Monroe, Robinſon and Taylor—11.

Nays—Meſſrs. Bradford, Cabot, Elliſworth, Foſter, Frelinghuyſen, Henry, Izard, King, Morris, Potts, Roſs, Rutherfurd, Strong and Vining—14.

Meſſrs. Jackſon, Bradley, Livermore, and Mitchell, were not preſent when the vote was taken.

The other ſections of the bill fell of courſe; on the queſtion whether the bill thus diſagreed to, ſhould paſs to a third reading—the Senate being equally divided it paſſed in the negative by the voice of the Vice-Preſident.

The Poſt-Office bill was paſſed this day.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship	Peter Holker, Dodge,	Turk's Iſland
	Diſpatch, Hathaway,	Amſterdam
	William Penn, Dale,	London
Snow	Conception, Silva,	Liſbon
	Harmony, Elliſworth,	Bilboa
Brig	Hope, Erwin,	Grenada
	Active, Welſh,	Charleſton
	Hiram, Childs,	do.
	Superbe, Munn,	Cape Nic. Mole
Schr.	Fatigue, Arnold,	Providence
	Linnet, Cronin,	Savannah
	Swallow, Connell,	Charleſton
	Guſtavus, M'Connell,	N. Carolina
	Dairy-Maid, Hammell,	Havannah
	William, Fully,	North Carolina
Sloop	Sally,, Tracy,	Nantucket
	Nancy, Fortune,	N. London
	Sarah Ann, Gladding,	R. Iſland
	Ranger, Dunn,	N. York

The Revenue Schooner, Capt. Montgomery, returned from Charleſton yeſterday morning.

Capt. Connell from Charleſton informs that a French privateer of 12 Guns, had ſent into that place, a Spaniſh privateer of 14 Guns, and a Bermudian of 8 Guns.

Capt. Hathaway failed in company from Amſterdam with the ſhip Cleopatra, Smith, of Philadelphia he left at Amſterdam about 15 ſail of veſſels.

Capt. Dale left London, the firſt of March, and Falmouth the 20th. The ſhip George Barclay was to ſail the 7th and the Pigou the 21ſt March.

In the William Penn came 31 cabbin and about 20 ſteerage paſſengers.

Captain Welſh of the Brig Active, in 7 days from Charleſton, informs, that on Wedneſday laſt, in lat. 36, off Cape Hatteras, he ſaw a ſhip at a diſtance, which he ſuppoſed to be the Charleſton, Capt. Garman.

To CORRESPONDENTS.

*** There are ſeveral objections to "A Byſtander."

The piece ſigned "An Unſhackled American" requires ſome explanation—an interview with the writer is requeſted.

NANKEENS.

Nankeens of Superior Quality,
FOR SALE AT
No. 40, north Fifth Street.
April 21. mw&ftf

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,
April 28.
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called

HAMLET,
PRINCE OF DENMARK.

Hamlet,	Mr. Fennell
King,	Mr. Green
Ghoſt,	Mr. Whitlock
Horatio,	Mr. Marſhall
Laertes,	Mr. Moreton
Polonius,	Mr. Morris
Roſencraus,	Mr. Francis
Guildenſtern,	Mr. Cleveland
Player King,	Mr. De Moulin
Franciſco,	Mr. Darley jun.
Marcellus,	Mr. Harwood
Bernardo,	Mr. Warrell
Oſtric,	Mr. Finch
Officer,	Mr. Bliſſet
Grave-diggers,	Mr. Bates & Mr. Wignell
Queen,	Mrs. Shaw
Ophelia,	Mrs. Marſhall
Player Queen,	Mrs. Rowſon

To which will be added,
A New ſerious Pantomime, once performed here, called

LA FORET NOIRE,
OR THE
NATURAL SON.

With New Muſic by Mr. Reinagle, and New Scenery by Mr. Milburn.
The Pantomime under the direction of Mr. Francis.

Geronte, father of Lucille	Mr. Green
Lanzedan, Lucille's lover	Mr. Moreton
Adolphe, the natural ſon,	Maſter T. Warrell
Pince, a finical Abbe,	Mr. Francis
Lubin, a peaſant,	Mr. Warrell
Fronte & Paſquin, ſervants to Geronte,	Meſſrs. Warrell & Darley jun.
Lucille, (Daughter to Geronte)	Madame Gardie, from the Theatre at Paris being her firſt appearance on this ſtage.
Marton, Lucille's maid,	Miſs Rowſon

BANDITTI.

Le Terreuir, captain of the banditti,	Mr. Marſhall
Sans Quartier, the lieutenant	Mr. Cleveland
Robbers,	Meſſrs. Bliſſet, De Moulin, Lee, Baſon, &c.

Books, deſcriptive of the Pantomime, to be had at the Theatre.

*** As inconveniences to the public have ariſen from the Box book being open on the days of performance only, in future attendance will be given at the office in the Theatre every day from ten 'till one, and on the days of performance from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon. Applications for Boxes, it is reſpectfully requeſted, may be addreſſed, to Mr. Franklin, at the Box-Office.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requeſted to ſend their ſervants to keep places, at half an hour paſt 4 o'clock, and to order them to withdraw, as ſoon as the company are ſeated as they cannot on any account be permitted to remain in the boxes, nor any places kept after the firſt act.

Places in the Boxes to be taken at the Box-Office of the Theatre, at any hour from nine, in the morning till three o'clock in the afternoon, on the day of performance. Tickets to be had at the office near the Theatre, at the corner of Sixth-ſtreet, and at Carr & Co's Muſical Repoſitory, No. 122, Market-ſtreet

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ON Tuesday the 29th instant at 11 o'clock in the Forenoon, will be sold by public vendue, at Mr. Bowen's Exhibition Room, No. 9, north Eighth street,

A COLLECTION OF

Capital Pictures,

By the most approved French, Italian, and Flemish Masters; collected by a gentleman of taste in Europe, and superior to any that have ever been offered for sale in America.

These Pictures may be viewed at any time previous to the day of sale at the Exhibition Room, where catalogues may be had, and at the Subscribers Auction Room.

LIKEWISE,

A Collection of Books,

in foreign languages, such as Russian, Polish, and a few maps in the said Languages.

FOOTMAN & CO. Auctioneers.

April 2. tuth&st29

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boston, or any other part of the United States, will be strictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

BOOKS.

A CHOICE COLLECTION,

Lately imported, and for sale at

No. 26, Spruce, opposite Dock Street,

AT LOW PRICES,

Among which are the following:

FOLIO.

Chamberlain's History of London with plates
Palladios Architecture, 2 vols. in one best edition
Tillotson's Works, 3 vols. best edition
Rapin's History of England with Tindal's Continuation, 3 vols.
Shaw's Travels thro' Barbary and the Levant
Postlethwait's Dictionary of Trade and Commerce, 2 vols.

QUARTO.

Bruce's Travels, 5 vols. fine plates
Robertson's History of America, 2 vols.
Maclaurin's Account of Newtons Philosophy,
M'Knight's Harmony of the Gospels
Lowman on the Revelations
Ledwick's Antiquities of Ireland
Locke on the Epistles
Glas's account of the Canary Islands
Bell's Travels through Asia, 2 vols.
Tournefort's voyage to the Levant, 2 vols.

OCTAVO.

The annual Register, 34 vols. from its commencement
Niebuhr's voyage to Arabia, 2 vols.
Hume's History of England, with Smolletts continuation, 14 vols.
Crevier's Lives of the Roman Emperor's, 10 vols.
Pennant's Account of London
Reeves's history of the English Law, 4 vols.
Blackstone's Commentaries, 4 vols.
Raynal's history of the East and West Indies, 7 vols.
Bell's beautiful edition of the British Poets, 109 vols.

LIVRES FRANCOIS.

L'Antiquité expliquée avec Figures par Montfaucon 15 tom. fol.
Le Antiquité de l'Egypte par Norden fol. avec Description
Dictionnaire Historique 9 tom. oct.
Théatre de Voltaire elegt, reliè 9 tom.
Histoire Romain par Rollin 16 tom.
Le Temple des Muses avec des beaux Tableaux
Œuvres de Boileau, Moliere, Helvetius &c.

With many others equally good,

ALSO,

An Excellent Quadrant,

warranted perfect; a few acromatic Pocket perspective Glasses; a fine toned German Flute 6 keys and additional joints; and a few elegant Coloured Prints.

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the first of May,

The noted Estate, called

Johnson Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

TO BE SOLD,

A large elegant House, and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

(NO. 60.)

District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered that

on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the said district hath deposited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;

"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual survey; containing an exact description of all the squares, streets and alleys in the City and Liberties; of the situation of all the principal public buildings; of the rivulets, and as much of the Canal as lies within the compass of the draft, by H. P. Folie: published by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

April 9. w&s2w

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, that proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue until the sixth of May next inclusively, for the supply of all Rations, which may be required during the current year, at the city of Philadelphia, for the recruiting service.

The rations to be furnished are to consist of the following articles, viz

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or 3 4 of a pound pork
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky
One quart of salt,
Two quarts vinegar } Per 100 rations
Two pounds soap
One pound candles

April 21. mw&s2w

The annual election

FOR

Directors and a Treasurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth street, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treasurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are several shares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unless the said arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN,
Secretary

April 7. m&w t5th May.

Henry Rape
v.
Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither } State of Maryland. High Court of Chancery, March 5th. 1794.

The Complainant states

in his bill that the defendants Benjamin Gaither and Basil Gaither were seized in fee as tenants in common of a tract of land in Frederick County, called Hammond's Strife;—that being so seised, Basil executed a power of attorney to Benjamin authorizing him to sell his, the said Basil's interest in the said land, that afterwards the said Benjamin sold the said land to a certain William Gaither for the consideration of six hundred pounds which hath been since paid, that the said William hath assigned to the Complainant Henry Rape the bond executed by the said Benjamin for the conveyance of the said land: The Complainant now further states (and so appears to the Chancellor) that the defendants are non-residents of the state of Maryland, and herefore out of the reach of the process of this court.

It is therefore adjudged and ordered, that the Complainant procure a copy of this order to be inserted in the newspaper of Angell and Sullivan, and in the United States Gazette at least three weeks successively, before the twentieth day of May next; to the intent that the Defendants and all others, who may conceive themselves interested in the premises, may have notice to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass for vesting in the Complainant a complete legal title to the land aforesaid.

Test,

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Con.

March 18. tuth&s3w

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand

CONSISTING OF

Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.

By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.

John Dorsey,

No. 22, North 3d street.

April 12. tuth&s6w

Just Imported,

In the ship Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Petersburgh in Russia, and now landing at Russell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for sale at the stores of the subscriber in Walnut street, No. 22.

John Donnaldson.

April 4. d1w w&s t1

Philad. April 22, 1794.

* * Notice, agreeably to charter, is hereby given to the members of *the Corporation for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Presbyterian Ministers, and of the Poor and Distressed Widows and Children of Presbyterian Ministers,* that a meeting of said corporation is to take place, on the 22d day of May next, in the second Presbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the dispatch of all such business as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,
Secretary of the Corporation.

tuth&s6t

Treasury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by post or

otherwise, will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commissioner of the Revenue from persons willing to supply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitness of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in smelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in casting and boring the cannon (which are to be cast *solidly*) will require to be particularly stated.

Similar communications will also be received from any persons willing to supply live oak and red cedar timber for the construction of the ships of war. Different plans of procuring and supplying the same may be proposed. The convenience of the situation in regard to navigation, and the state of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the necessary particulars in regard to the several articles which are wanted, will be specified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby sought.

April 17. tuth&s2w.

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleasure that the publisher has to inform his subscribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardness than was at first contemplated. At the same time he begs leave to remind them, that subscription papers are still open at most of the noted book-stores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form such a respectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reasonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Those who are desirous of further information are requested to call on

Benjamin Davies,
No. 68, Market street.

April 14. m&thtf

Just Published,

In one handsome volume, 12mo. Price 5s

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN ORMROD,

At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,

AN ESSAY ON THE

Natural Equality of Men,

On the Rights that result from it, and on the Duties which it imposes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

Corrected and Enlarged.

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Professor of Moral Philosophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Ecclesiastical History; and Minister of the English Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid semper ad communem utilitatem asferendum. CICERO.

The First American Edition.

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly understood, is the only basis on which universal justice, sacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently secured. The view of it exhibited in this essay, at the same time that it represses the insolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppression; confirms, in the most forcible manner, the necessity of subordination, and the just demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from loosening the bands of society, that it maintains inviolate every natural and every civil distinction draws more closely every social tie, unites in one harmonious and justly proportioned system, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. tu&sftf

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill

The *t* and *f* in the word promise are not parallel, the *f* inclining much more forward than the *t*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above, the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and the *y* going below them.

The signature J. Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamb-black and oil, and differs from other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thence, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the author of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

Philadelphia, March 28. 17.

April 22, 1794.

Other counterfeit bills

of the Bank of the United States have appeared in circulation.

The denomination is of TWENTY DOLLARS, and the alphabetical mark is the letter B.

They may be distinguished from the genuine by the following MARKS:

The paper of the counterfeits is of a more tender texture and glossey surface than the genuine, and there is no water mark in them.

The letter C. in the word Cashier, in the true bills is strongly marked, whereas in the counterfeits, the whole letter is a fine hair stroke, evidently in an unfinished state. The letter *a* in the word demand, is badly formed and the whole word ill done, and there is no comma at the end of it, as there is in the genuine bills.

The marginal device, is much darker in the false, than in the genuine bills owing to the shade strokes being coarser, much nearer together, and consequently much more numerous. This difference strikes the eye at first view.

The same reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, will be paid for apprehending, & prosecuting to conviction the several above described Offenders in respect to this, as to the last described bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.

JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.

By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

☞ *This Gazette shall be enlarged, as it receives encouragement—The Subscription encreases daily—Advertising Favors are solicited—These constitute an essential Item in diminishing the Debit side of the Account.*

PHILADELPHIA:
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South Fourth-Street.